

Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., Mch. 19, 1896.

JOHN IRELAND, ex-governor of Texas, died at San Antonio Sunday last of neuralgia of the heart.

The white adopted citizens are enrolling their names at a rapid rate since the books were thrown open without fee.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned Tuesday without electing a United States senator, after a stormy session of sixty days in deadlock.

The Morning Sentinel is the name of a daily paper at Tablequah, that will make its appearance during the extra session of council.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, lessee of the Atchison & Nebraska, have secured a right of way grant through the Sac and Fox reservation.

An attempt to withdraw by congressional enactment all criminal cases, not capital, from the supreme court and transferring them to the circuit courts, failed.

In the absence of something more important we would suggest that the council take up the school board and investigate that matter thoroughly, for the benefit of a long-suffering public, before adjournment.

The Greer county case was decided Monday in the supreme court of the United States in favor of the United States. The land involved embraces a million and a half acres of land which is added to Oklahoma. It is nearly all occupied already.

CONGRESSMAN BASS LITTLE, of the Fort Smith district, has made another speech in the house on the condition of affairs in this territory and we must admit tells a good deal of truth. But Mr. Little is not altogether consistent in reference to the Indian country. Last summer Mr. Little declaimed against Judge Parker's court with great vehemence and rhetoric, and now he is trying to induce congress to restore the jurisdiction taken away by the act of March 1895, conferring same on the United States courts of this territory.

The congress of the United States will hardly take the step backward of allowing the Ft. Smith and Paris courts to retain jurisdiction over this country. There is certainly no good reason for dragging the people hundreds of miles in some instances to foreign courts, away from their friends and neighbors, to be tried by courts and juries more or less prejudiced against them. Any one who is familiar with Judge Springer's court and juries can understand that it is nothing short of an outrage to restore to Texas and Arkansas the jurisdiction over this country.

It would be absolutely impossible at this time to in any considerable measure depict the results of the pending legislation in congress, relative to this Indian country. The indications are very clear that tribal autonomy is soon to be supplanted by a system of government under the immediate supervision of the United States government. But just what effect the change will have upon the Indians is a matter of some conjecture. It is not the policy of the government to deprive the citizens of this territory of any of their property rights, but rather to protect and secure them in the same; just how this is to be done does not yet appear. The effect of allotment would undoubtedly be the final breaking up of monopoly of the public domain, but allotment of land without the granting of individual title would leave the land question yet unsettled, and necessitate at some future time another division, as the title is vested in the whole tribe.

The house Indian committee was enlightened on territory matters last week by Capt. McKennon, who dwelt chiefly on the subject of monopoly. It had been denied, he said, that land monopolies existed, and to sustain this charge, made by the commission he read a petition signed by 520 Cherokee citizens asking a remedy for the evil. Investigations of the commission had been blocked by the legislatures of the tribes. That these bodies were corrupt, he said, was an undoubted fact, and was testified to by numerous communications which he read. At present it was impossible for a young Indian man to obtain a farm without paying for it. One person virtually owned thirty farms and twenty-three persons controlled 174,000 acres of the best land in the Cherokee nation. This was in reality the share of over 1000 citizens. It

would not right the evil to eject the intruders, for the land would be purchased by the monopolists. The land held by the monopolists should be taken from them and allotted to Indian citizens.

The attempt of Mayor Bell to get his hand into the national treasury through the pestilential scare that we are just now passing through is characteristic of the man, and shows his readiness to take advantage of every opportunity to plunder his country. Vinita, at the present stage of the game at least, does not need the assistance of the Cherokee government, and the ill-timed cry of her mayor should not be heeded by council. If the time ever comes when this city needs the help of council we believe it will be most heartily forthcoming. But the present call for assistance comes with mighty poor grace from a man who has collected the taxes of the town for three years and never made one solitary statement as to what he has done with the funds. As to police assistance, other towns are in need of protection against us worse than we need additional force. Hoolie Bell is well enough known throughout the Cherokee nation for every member of council to be aware of the fact that in whatever he may propose there lurks a job, and that if he succeeds in getting his hand into the treasury it will take the whole power of the Cherokee nation to make him take it out. Help for Vinita! shame! shame!

CAN'T APPRECIATE HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

The Indian Sentinel last week printed a labored homily on THE CHIEFTAIN'S "campaign of education" and tries to figure out that this paper was playing in a new role to what it was during the campaign last summer. THE CHIEFTAIN for the last five years has warned the Cherokees, full-bloods and all, that a change was in store for them as a people, and has persistently implored them to get ready for it. As to the reference to the patronage given the paper last summer from the Downing party we have this to say: We preferred to support Mayes and the Downing party purely as a matter of choice, and did not then nor do not now owe the party any favors and are not under obligations to it in any sense. THE CHIEFTAIN has a large circulation in the upper districts among the most intelligent people in the country. It espoused the cause of Sam Mayes and his party because it honestly believed—and believes yet—that the Cherokee government would be safer in their hands than in the hands of the Nationals. Where THE CHIEFTAIN circulated most the country went for Mayes and the Downing party by tremendous majorities.

It being loyal to the Downing party would mean that the paper should be hampered in any way in the expression of honest opinion then it is not loyal to the Downing party, for it positively will not be hampered by any. But how is it that the two gentlemen who edit and publish the "official organ" of the Downing party know so much about last summer's campaign and THE CHIEFTAIN latches string? Where do they get their information? Is it not barely possible that the secretary of the school board is controlling the dyed-in-the-wool Downing organ? Eh?

Bill Reported Favorably.

A Washington dispatch to the Globe Democrat, of date March 13, is as follows: The house committee on judiciary made a favorable report to-day on the bill introduced by Mr. Little, of Arkansas, to extend the jurisdiction of the federal courts of Kansas, Arkansas and Texas over Indian Territory.

The report was based on some sensational testimony which was given before the committee. This testimony was in the form of statements submitted by agents of the Wells-Fargo, Adams and United States express companies, that it was their belief that there had been collusion between Indian Territory court officers and the robbers who had made frequent raids on their express cars, to shield the robbers from detection and punishment. They had, they stated, information, which they believed reliable, that there would be danger to express trains from robbers in the future, and owing to the conspiracy which they were firmly convinced existed in Indian Territory to shield outlaws from punishment, they would feel compelled to stop doing business in the territory unless they were afforded more adequate protection than they had reason to expect from the Indian courts. The charges of collusion are indefinite, no names being given or cases cited.

While the bill has been favorably reported, no action will be taken on it by the house until after the Dawes commission bill is disposed of, as the Dawes commission bill provides for the establishment of federal courts in Indian Territory and the complete abolition of the Indian courts.

Nearly all the manuscripts of Charles Dickens' works are accounted for, but that of "Nicholas Nickleby" has disappeared and no trace of it can be found. The manuscript of "Pickwick" was never preserved in its entirety, but stray fragments have turned up in various parts of the world.

AROUND THE CAPITOL.

W. B. Stevens' Sketches in the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The right of petition which was established by John Quincy Adams' persistent fight of ten years in the house has just been exercised in an extraordinary manner by the people of north Texas. Across Red river from these grain growers and law-abiding citizens is the great reservation of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, known as the Fort Sill country. It is a land of wooded mountains, clear streams and fertile valleys. Years ago the government, through a commission, made a contract with the Indians to allot lands in severalty, take the surplus, pay for it and open it to white settlement. The Fort Sill country is all that lies between continuous civilization from Kansas to Texas. Inaction by congress and the peculiar attitude of the Cleveland administration toward the Indian Territory have left the contract unfulfilled. The Fort Sill country is still a reservation held by a few Indians and leased at nominal rental to cattle barons. It affords a retreat where outlaws sally forth to rob banks and railroad trains and to commit all manner of depredations.

The memorial of which copies are being received by many congressmen, is ghastly. It embraces three pictures. One of them presents the handsome face of a young man, below which is printed in large type:

"Frank Dorsey, the murdered cashier of Wichita Falls, Texas, who was shot down by Indian Territory desperadoes February 25, 1896, one of the latest victims of the gang of outlaws who inhabit the United States government-protected home for criminals, formerly known as the Fort Sill country, in the Indian Territory."

The next picture presents the outstretched bodies of Foster Crawford and Elmer Lewis, alias "The Kid," the outlaws. It was taken after they had been lynched for the murder of the cashier. Beneath this picture is printed:

"The federal government, not the people of Texas are responsible for the murders committed."

"Samples of the many criminals hatched and protected by the federal government in the Fort Sill country, Indian Territory, who kill law-abiding citizens."

The third picture shows another dead outlaw, his belt of cartridges still buckled on him and his Winchester by his side. It is labeled:

"Jos. P. Beckham, member of the gang of outlaws who inhabit the Fort Sill country, Indian Territory. Beckham and others of the gang robbed the store of Ali Bailey, December 26, 1895, in Wichita county, Tex., and would have killed him had he resisted."

The outlaws were followed by the Texas rangers and Beckham met his death in the fight."

The people of north Texas petition congress for the opening of the Fort Sill country, and they offer the pictures as reminders of long-neglected duty.

The time was when an earnest protest from an Arkansas congressman against the sale of liquor in the capital at Washington would have been considered more notable than it was yesterday. Temperance sentiment has been making headway in the south. The vice-president of the congressional Temperance Society is a southern man.

John Allen, of Mississippi, Mr. Little, the Arkansas member who assailed the senate and house bar rooms so vigorously, is a native of the state he represents. His protest was timely. Whisky used to be served by the capital caterers under the name of "cold tea," and those who bought drank out of cups. There is no subterfuge about the sale at present. Champagne corks pop loudly, and all kinds of drinks are served in the glasses which custom associates with them. Wine lunches are given in committee rooms, especially at the senate end. The restaurant privileges are much sought after, and it is because they carry with them the sale of liquor.

Mr. Little was right when he denounced the present condition as a public disgrace. He possibly weakened his case, however, when he concluded with a tribute to the sobriety of public men, and said it was a rare thing to see one of them intoxicated. The fact is, there have been several disgraceful scenes upon the floor of this congress, all due to the rent-free bar rooms established by congress.

In the course of a night session recently a western senator was in the midst of a set speech, when another senator slowly arose with his hand on the corner of his desk. The hand slipped; the senator lunged forward, but recovered his hold on the desk before he went down. The senator who was speaking stopped.

"Ur! Ur! Ur! Ur!" began the other in a hesitating tone, as he swayed to and fro.

"I entirely agree with the senator from Blank," sang out the one who had the floor, with ready wit. The senator, leaning on his desk, twisted his head and looked solemnly at the other.

"That's all right," he said, and sank into his seat.

of land, all the rest to be held in common, for the benefit of the tribe. As far as civil cases are concerned either party is to have the right to take the case into the United States courts, if he desires, but where both parties prefer to have the decision of a tribal court it is permitted.

It will be seen that the bill is hardly less radical in the reforms which it proposes than the Dawes commission bill. The fact that it is to be proposed by Congressman Curtis, who has all along been the Indian chief champion on the committee, indicates that Indian legislation by the present congress is now a certainty. In losing Congressman Curtis as a supporter the Indians have lost their last hope of holding off action. The probability is that the committee will adopt a compromise between the Dawes bill and the Curtis bill.

The Cherokee Indians have just issued a brief, which they will file with the committee, in which they will set forth their grounds of opposition to the proposed territorial legislation. In regard to that section of the Dawes bill which provides for the abolition of the tribal courts, they say:

There could not be a more direct and flagrant violation of the solemn promises and pledged faith of the United States, as contained in the treaties of 1835 and 1866. It would not only result in taking the jurisdiction from the tribal courts, but it destroys their governments as well. Without a judiciary to interpret and enforce the laws, the government would be a farce, and an executive officer a painful reminder of false promises and broken pledges.

"The enactment of this section would result in robbing the full-blood, whom it is the avowed intention of congress to protect. He knows nothing of civil law or federal procedure. Many do not understand the English language, and having inherited the idea as well as adapted themselves to it of common property, they would abandon property rightfully theirs rather than contend in a court to which they are strangers. This is no mere assertion, but a part of their past history. If our people are satisfied with the use of the judiciary, why not let them alone? Their laws are printed in both languages, so that they can read and understand them."

In regard to the proposed allotment of lands they say:

"How can you divest one of the use of lands patented to the tribe, legally acquired, when the laws of the 'Cook gang' and on July 18, 1894, they robbed a Frisco train in broad daylight at Red Fork, I. T. Soon after this Cook and Cherokee Bill separated, the latter being so utterly bloody for Cook. The scaffold on which Cherokee Bill was executed has a most gruesome appearance and a ghastly record. It is made of rough, strong timber, propped up by a plank roof. It stands just inside the walls of the old fort at a point where the magazine was once situated. The trap is of long folding planks and would 'accommodate' almost a dozen murderers, but six at a time is its largest record. In all ninety-three murderers have been executed on this scaffold. Judge Parker has sentenced 164 murderers to death, but Cherokee Bill was the ninety-third executed of that number."

Freeland Bruner, who is on trial for robbery, is a brother-in-law of Rufus Buck and is on trial for a holdup committed by them.

John B. McGill, robbery; mistrial.

Clew Cochran, Roy Wegburn and John Wegman, assault; verdict not guilty.

Perry Brewer and Tom Shade, larceny; verdict not guilty.

John Bliss, same.

Ben Jones, same.

Charles Aldrich, assault, same.

Joe Reed and Henry Nolubube, larceny; verdict guilty.

Joseph Bruner, assault; mistrial.

Leiter Ball, assault; verdict not guilty.

John B. Hardy, same.

Joe Hall, assault; verdict guilty.

Robert Hattabaugh, counterfeiting; verdict guilty.

Milton Hattabaugh, passing counterfeit money, same.

Jack Smith, violating same.

Jim Grayson, Les Poleau, Bill Perry, Jim Stevens, murder; verdict from box not guilty. They were charged with the murder of one Swalling in the Seminole nation, near the Oklahoma line.

THE MINERAL LAW.

Attorney General Wily Defines It—Coal Mining and its Provisions by Law.

Office Attorney General, Cherokee Nation, Ft. Smith, Ark., March 7, 1896.

PORT SMITH LETTER.

Cherokee Bill Pays the Death Penalty for His Many Crimes.

Tuesday Cherokee Bill died upon the gallows for the murder of Ernest Melton as Lenaph, I. T., Nov. 9, 1894. He spent Sunday writing a long letter to the public but the only parts of his criminal career he touched upon were the shooting of a grown man who tried to whip me," at Ft. Gibson in 1893 and the robbery of the Frisco train at Red Fork. He complained at not having had a fair trial. He does not mention the Lenaph affair, though he had at several times lately denied having had any connection with the affair. He remained silent on the subject from the time of his incarceration until a few days before his execution, when he made an appeal for clemency and was made for his pardon. He began making preparations for death last Thursday and Saturday the death watch was mounted. He was baptized by Father Pius in the morning. He said last week that he would make no talk on the gallows and would die as bravely as he could. His execution took place before noon, and he wanted his mother to take his body home on the afternoon train.

Two thousand persons assembled around the jail to get a glimpse of the noted desperado as he was being taken to the scaffold. The crimes of Crawford Goldsby, "Cherokee Bill," were numerous for his cold blooded viciousness gained for him the appellation of the "Gorilla." He was a half-breed, and was born at Ft. Gibson, I. T., in 1876. At the age of 14 he had a difficulty with four men, and he was the aggressor, they gave him a sound drubbing. He vowed vengeance, and soon after shot one of the men. Then he took to "scouting" as the outlaws call it, and became the worst desperado that ever cursed the Cherokee country. His Winchester was his constant companion, and villages and towns trembled at the approach of the "Gorilla."

He seemed to have a mania for killing men. He was ejected from a train at Ft. Gibson for not paying his fare, and he killed the trainman, Samuel Collins. He killed his brother-in-law, Joseph Brown, because he thought Brown had gotten more of the parental estate than was due him. At the "half way house" on June 27, 1894, he killed Sequoyah Houston in a fight, and it was about the only killing at Bill's hands wherein he did not have all the advantage. This fight led to the formation of the "Cook gang" and on July 18, 1894, they robbed a Frisco train in broad daylight at Red Fork, I. T. Soon after this Cook and Cherokee Bill separated, the latter being so utterly bloody for Cook. The scaffold on which Cherokee Bill was executed has a most gruesome appearance and a ghastly record. It is made of rough, strong timber, propped up by a plank roof. It stands just inside the walls of the old fort at a point where the magazine was once situated. The trap is of long folding planks and would "accommodate" almost a dozen murderers, but six at a time is its largest record. In all ninety-three murderers have been executed on this scaffold. Judge Parker has sentenced 164 murderers to death, but Cherokee Bill was the ninety-third executed of that number."

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THE MINERAL LAW.

Attorney General Wily Defines It—Coal Mining and its Provisions by Law.

Office Attorney General, Cherokee Nation, Ft. Smith, Ark., March 7, 1896.

The declaration in Sec. 674, page 335, compiled laws of the Cherokee nation, sets forth that all mining and all business, whether conducted or mined for in this nation shall be under the control of the national council. In pursuance of this declaration Sec. 675 of the mineral act declares in substance that any and every person, corporation, etc., who proposes to engage in mining any of said minerals, permitted to be mined by the laws of the Cherokee nation, shall, before engaging in said business, obtain from the treasurer a license for that purpose, and this license shall clearly describe the mines and bounds in which the mining is to be done. No mining for any minerals as contemplated by the act above referred to can be carried on in this nation without a license from the treasurer and the filing of a bond to the satisfaction in the amount of \$5,000 with good and sufficient security.

Under this act a sub-leasee is subject to the same restrictions and obligations to the nation as the party or parties from whom he is sub-leased.

Section 676 of the same act specifies the amount of tax due the nation by parties mining under the laws of said nation as a royalty for the privilege of engaging in such business.

This act clearly shows that it

was the intention of the national council that there is a tax due the nation on every bushel of coal mined and sold, except as provided for in section 678 of the same act, which says: "Nothing in this act shall operate to prevent any citizen of this nation from buying coal at any mine or bank for his own use free of tax."

I take this section to mean precisely what it says. That is, that in order for the citizen to get coal free of tax, he must purchase at the mine or bank where it is being mined. You will observe that this exception is not made in regard to any other mineral. There is a late mineral law restricting parties to one acre of land for mining purposes and, in my opinion, the intention of said late act is to prohibit, to a large extent, the further mining business in this nation. With this act you will probably have but little concern.

I know of no act of the national council authorizing any citizen of this nation to open up a coal bank on his or her premises and ship the same without first obtaining a license and paying the royalty as required by law expressly provided for in the act first above quoted from, and any person or persons who shall mine and ship without first obtaining a license shall be subject to the fines and penalties set forth in section 679, page 341, compiled laws of the Cherokee nation.

Very respectfully,
R. F. Wily,
Atty Gen., C. N.

Short Talks on Advertising.

Intelligent stock raisers know that a certain amount of feed is necessary to keep an animal alive. They might feed that amount as long as it lived and it would never gain a pound. There is no profit in that kind of feeding. The kind that pays is the kind that builds flesh rapidly. If it takes twenty pounds of feed a day to keep a sheep alive, twenty-five pounds a day will make it gain flesh. The first five pounds amount to nothing, nor does the second, or third or fourth five pounds.

It is about the same way with advertising. You have to do a certain amount to overcome the passive resistance of the public. You have to do a certain amount of advertising to make them wake to the fact that you are in business at all. You have to pay a certain amount to keep your advertising alive. What you pay above that amount brings profit.

Some advertisers fail because they do not use enough space. They use barely enough, or sometimes not quite enough, to make the advertising self-sustaining. A little bit more would make it profitable. It is better to advertise a little bit too much than not enough.

A Temperance Parable.

And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave he fell among saloon keepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason and then knocked him out worse than dead. A moderate drinker came that way and when he saw he said: "He is but a dog; they served him right. Let him die; he is a curse to his family." And also a license voter came that way and when he saw he said: "The brute. Put a ball and chain on his leg and work him on the street." And a fanatic teetotaler came that way and when he saw him he had compassion on him and raised him up, assisted him to his home and ministered to his wants and the wants of his family, got him to sign the pledge and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness. Whom think you was the greater friend to humanity—the saloon keeper, the moderate drinker, the license voter or the fanatic teetotaler?—Rev. A. J. Gordon, P. D.

The Indian bosses are said to be moving heaven and earth in their attempt to secure the passage of a bill allowing the courts at Paris and Fort Smith to retain their jurisdiction over this country. These people have a wholesome horror of a court that will accord to them the same punishment given to ordinary citizens. They are accustomed to their own courts, in which the gravest crimes are but matters of so many dollars to be paid in the way of bribes, and have also been very leniently treated by the federal courts, the question of jurisdiction being always interpreted in their favor. Since the courts have come closer home to them and the judges, by residence here, have familiarized themselves with the true situation, the Indian has been treated by the courts without that feeling of veneration that seems to have heretofore governed dealings with them and they have been made amenable to the laws enforced against other residents of this country. One great cause of their present activity is said to be the recent ruling of Judge Kilgore against the right of an Indian to load himself down with as many weapons as his own sweet will prompted him to carry. This decision is said to be strongly discussed among the lords of the forest and they are eagerly looking for the wiles of the Texas and Arkansas gangs who think that this country has no rights their local hash houses are bound to respect.—Purcell Register.

The best locomotives are now built at a cost not to exceed \$10,000 while in 1864 a high-class locomotive cost \$25,000 to \$27,000. The United States government bought fifty locomotives in war times and paid \$27,000 for each of them. Good coal wheels are now made for \$14.50 apiece; ten years ago they cost \$25 each, and in the early 60s as high as \$110 was paid for wheels.

This week a story came to the city that a party down the river had killed 21 ducks at two shots. T. E. Smiley and Sam Flake immediately left for the scene.—Tulsa New Era.

A Denison correspondent writes: "Four families from the 'Illinois' district of the Indian Territory arrived in Denison and will locate in this country. The heads of the families said that they were driven out of the territory by the Cherokee officials. They claimed to have leased farms there for the term of one year, but after the decision of Judge Springer of the United States court they were ousted. The decision of the court is that all persons who have leased lands from others than the Cherokees themselves or occupy by the right of any sublease of lands are 'squatters,' and the Cherokee officials have a perfect right to order them to leave. No leases are valid unless direct from the Indians themselves. The party arriving here last night are only the forerunners of numerous others who are affected by the decision of the court and who will have to leave the Indian lands."

Watt Wafford, (col), was arrested last week by Deputy Ed Reed out fifteen miles west of Wagoner. Wafford is wanted for cattle stealing and several other depredations committed in the past few years. Some time ago he made his escape from the Cherokee penitentiary where he was serving out a sentence. His career as an outlaw is in all probability about ended, as he finds himself in the clutches of the law. Verily the way of the transgressor is like Arkansas beef—very tough.

Senator-elect J. D. Yeargain will leave Sunday for Tablequah, to be in attendance at the convening of the Cherokee council. Mr. Yeargain is the youngest man ever elected to the upper house of the Cherokee legislature. The Cherokee law requires a senator to be 25 years of age, and Mr. Yeargain has passed that age by only a few months.—S. W. City Enterprise.

Judge Springer has decided that intruders, in the Cherokee country have no status in his court at all. This places the "intruder" beyond redress of grievances. He had as well leave the Cherokee country for the government is evidently bent on making it too warm for him to stay there with any degree of comfort.—Ex.

—Lord Selborne drew up his own will and left some money to St. Matthew's church, Blackmoor, in rather significant terms, for, "for maintaining divine service therein according to the order and principle of the Church of England, whether connected for the time with the state as an established church or not."

—The Frankenkirk (church of Our Lady), at Dresden, is built entirely of stone, even to the dome, which is of such solid construction that the shells and balls directed against it by Frederick the Great, during the seven years' war, in 1760, rebounded from its surface. The inside is fitted up just like a theater, with pit, boxes, etc.

A Power.
Prof. Zanker, the famous orientalist, one day received the copy of an inscription which a friend and admirer of his declared he had found in a medieval tome. The sender asked him to decipher the mysterious extract, promising to forward the valuable old manuscript as soon as he got it from the owner, a relative of his. The inscription ran as follows:

Home Grown Trees.

THE

Vinita Nurseries

Are growing a full line of

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, together with

Grape Vines, small fruit, etc.

If you want to plant a few trees, or a large orchard, it will pay you to visit these Nurseries and select what you want, or write for prices, and order what you want.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Address Vinita Nurseries,

Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Boss Bluejacket,

East of Track,

Groceries, Provisions,

Queensware, Dry Goods,

Men's Clothing

Good Goods, Pleasing Prices.

Try me on for a square deal.

Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, El Paso, Texas, will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for selection, of our just famous 63 cents; Suits, \$12.50; Overcoats, \$18.25, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.

New Plymouth Rock Co.

D. M. MARRS & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

TOWN LOTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Conveyances Made, Etc. CORRECT CITY PLAT IN OFFICE.

Can save you money in buying city property.